

CLARION.

seven horses recently
Chicago to New York
all of which at \$60,000.

of the Governors
are engaged in
to be used, no doubt,
and war with the Pres-

ORGANIZING.—Gen. Wm.
is organizing the militia of
and military division, under the law
at the last session of the Leg-

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—The census
recently taken shows a population of
845 whites, being an increase of 394
in six years, and 3,715 colored, being
a decrease of 1,036 since 1860. The
whites have thus increased eight per
cent., while negroes have decreased
twenty-eight per cent.

Rev. W. K. Douglas, for a year, or
more back, Superintendent of the
Natchez Institute, and also officiating
with the Episcopal congregation at
Washington in Adams county, has
been invited to the Presidency of the
Academy at Brandon, and to the
ship of the Church in that

ords," is the name of a
little paper for the
school children, published
at Greenville, S. C., under
the auspices of the Baptist denomina-
tion. It is ten cents a year. Sub-
scribers should be sent to Rev. C. C.
Greenville, S. C.

TO DEBTORS.—The commu-
nity, under this heading, in another
column, will attract attention. It is
the pen of a gentleman whose
opinions are entitled to great weight.
The meeting of the Legislature
will be pleased to have other con-
tributions upon the same subject. It
perhaps the question that will com-
mand the attention of that body, and
it should be thoroughly discussed in
all its bearings.

THE DICKSON HOUSE.—This house
has undergone the most thorough re-
pairing during the last summer. Several
important additions have been and are
still being made. Mr. Dickson is now
able to entertain comfortably about
one hundred guests, and while he will
continue to keep his table supplied
with "the best the market affords,"
he has so reduced the rates of fare as
to induce to his house quite a large
number of permanent boarders. We
have no doubt of his being well patron-
ized by the traveling and local public.
Our legislative friends who may wish
heat and comfortable rooms during
the session, together with the very
best of fare, should make immediate
application to the clever landlord of
the Dickson House, who certainly has
acquired the art of knowing "how to
keep a hotel."

Postal Matters.
We publish the following for infor-
mation:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
CONTRACT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1866.
Messrs. Hamilton, Power & Co., Jack-
son, Miss.

Your letter of the 19th instant, in-
closing a petition for the appointment
of a postmaster at Union Church, and
for mail service on route 7,099, from
Brookhaven to Natchez, has been re-
ceived and properly referred.

The Department will favorably con-
sider any proposal to perform service
between Brookhaven and Union
Church, made by responsible persons,
who can take the oath.

The maximum rate paid for such
service, twice a week, is twenty dollars
per mile.

Respectfully,
Geo. W. McLELLAN,
Second Asst. P. M. Gen'l.

SYLVAHIA INSTITUTE.—We take pleasure
in transferring to our columns the following
from the Jackson Methodist:

This institution of learning is located near
Flower's Place, South county, Mississippi—
Young Pittsburgh is the Principal. We have
a small and intimately acquainted
with his boyhood, and we are
to his parents and guardians who
their children a thorough edu-
cation is highly gifted in talents,
and in a word, a man of
the very best for the

ment will be conducted
Miss Jones, a graduate of M.
Institute. She is a finished scholar,
with extraordinary gifts, with a
strong influence in the government of
trusting to her care. She is one of
disciplinarians we ever knew of her
from knowledge gained by obser-
vation and personal acquaintance. She
is highly gifted in talents,
and in a word, a man of
the very best for the

ment will be under
Mrs. M. A. Whitfield, a dis-
tinguished member of the
of the Principal, and we
that is said in the foregoing

of this Institute is an item of
It is free from all the
influences which so fre-
quently afflict schools and col-
leges and cities. For health
and social life is of the

Relief to Debtors.

Mr. Editor: The Legislature is to
meet on the 10th of October, and I
suppose, one of the leading subjects
which will address itself to the con-
sideration of that body will be: how
is relief to be extended to the debtor
portion of the down-trodden and
bankrupt community? I forbear all
comment as to how bankruptcy was
brought about, and content myself
with simply suggesting, as a starting
point, that the debtor portion of this
community must have a respite as
against the demands of these creditors,
or else almost universal distrust will
be the consequence.

The Legislature, at its last session,
passed a "stay law," which the Su-
preme Court pronounced unconstitutional.
That decision has been gener-
ally acquiesced in, whether approved
or not. The learned judges, in pro-
nouncing the opinion, expressed a deep
sympathy with a distressed commu-
nity, and in that expression all, ex-
cept a few shylock creditors, have
sincerely concurred. What is now to
be done, so as to give the necessary
respite to debtors, and yet secure all
the Constitutional rights of the credi-
tors? Time is what the debtors want,
and this the creditors, in some form,
either voluntary or otherwise, must
yield. If it is voluntary given, well;
if it is not, then I suggest the follow-
ing compulsory process, in the full
confidence that it will stand the test
of judicial scrutiny.

Suppose A sues B at the December
term of the Hinds Circuit Court for
one thousand dollars. I would give
B these remedies by way of respite, as
against collection, each and all of
which I believe have stood the test of
judicial inquiry:

1st Term, impair or plead as we
now do.

2d Term, claim an appraisalment of
the property levied on, and if it does
not bring its full appraised value, then
for the

3d Term, let the debtor give a bond
for the forthcoming of the property;
and at the

4th Term, let the debtor sue his
creditor, as is done in Louisiana, and
on the delivery of the property levied
on, or giving a valid reason why it
cannot be delivered, the surety to be
discharged.

It will be seen that this gives the
debtor two years to try his chances to
pay, and finally gives him his refuge
in bankruptcy if he finds he cannot
pay; and involves his sureties, only
to the extent of an honest delivery of
the property levied on, or the giving
of a valid reason why it cannot be
delivered—such, for instance, as that it
has been burned, or has died, or has
been otherwise lost, without the fault
of the debtor. B. G. A.

INJUSTICE.—The Herald is pressing
the President to degrade himself and
the country by urging the South to
adopt the Negro Suffrage Amendment.
The President may well say, in both
his War and Peace record, "is thy ser-
vant a dog, that he should do this
thing?" Moreover, if it were done,
and the Amendment adopted, the
Southern States would have no assur-
ance of admission or respect from the
present Congress. The leader there is
Thad. Stevens, still demanding con-
fiscation and the payment of five millions
of dollars by the South to pay off the
war debt—or one-half of the whole prop-
erty of the South. The leaders out-
side are men like Phillips and Sumner,
Butler and Banks, who insist upon ne-
gative equality at the ballot-box and else-
where,—or men like Brownlow, every-
where honored by the Radicals amidst
his cry of more killing by one army, to
be followed by torch and turpentine
applied to Southern dwellings, towns
and cities. The South has complied
with all that President Lincoln ever
asked,—with all that Congress de-
manded during the war, and at its
close, with all the exactions of Presi-
dent Johnson and his Cabinet, and
with all that mercy and justice, equal-
ity and reason, can claim at their hands.
All beyond these demands is made in
the spirit of hate, malice and all un-
charitableness.—N. Y. Express.

BROWNLOW ON SLAVERY A FEW YEARS
AGO.—"I own no slaves, but it is be-
cause of my poverty and not because
I am opposed to owning them. * * *
The Methodists of New England and
other denominations take the ground
that slaveholding is a sin, an injustice,
a barbarism. I do not believe them, I
believe, with the Constitution of my
country, that slaves are a lawful species
of property, and that those who feed
and clothe them well, instruct them
in religion, are better friends to them than
those who set them at liberty."

BROWNLOW AT PHILADELPHIA, THE OTHER
DAY, ON TENNESSEE AFFAIRS.
"We have but one more law to pass,
and that is a law enfranchising the ne-
gro, and we will do it next winter. We
have two reasons for doing this: the
first is a selfish one—it is necessary
for sixty or seventy thousand votes to
kick the beam, to weigh down the bal-
ance against rebellion. The second
reason is because it is proper and just.
Comment is unnecessary."

ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.—This very
excellent medicine has become widely known
as one of the best remedies for dyspepsia and
other stomach diseases that have ever been of-
fered to the public.—Austin, (Ind.) Argus.

Correspondence of the Clarion.

The Case of S. W. Winters—Another Interesting
Case—Here's Your Male—Court—The
Journal—A Kentucky Custom—The Crops.

Kentucky, Miss., Sept. 22, 1866.

MEMPHIS, EDITORS: In the case of S. W.
Winters, tried for the murder of Sam, one of
his freedmen, the jury rendered a verdict of
guilty of manslaughter against the accused.
The verdict was received with evident satis-
faction by the audience, for it was consid-
ered distressing and unfortunate, under all
the circumstances—and which were subse-
quently referred to by His Honor, the Judge
—that the defendant should expiate upon
the gallows the offense of which he was de-
clared guilty. His Honor, Judge Campbell,
never sentenced the prisoner until yesterday.
His opinion upon passing sentence is so loud
and learned an exposition of the difficulties
of the new situation in which the Southern
people find themselves, as part of the result
of the war; is so emphatic a declaration of
the decision of the judiciary to give the ne-
gro an equal chance with the white man be-
fore the law, that I shall not undertake to
condemn it, but send it to you whole, as a
very important document for publication.
It will well repay perusal. Winters was
sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment
in the county jail.

A very large number of interesting cases,
some involving intricate points of law, some
the effect of the war upon contracts and
obligations, among which were several suits
for the purchase money and hire of negroes,
&c., &c., were disposed of in our Circuit
Court since my last, enough, indeed, to fill
several columns of your valuable journal; but I shall not trespass upon your space in
doing so except to recite a case in which a
Confederate note was the stake, and in the
progress of which the old familiar law of
"Here's your male," was figuratively
ringing in one's ear at every new feature that
the case assumed, for it was "male" all the
time.

The action in this case was brought in
behalf of Mrs. Walker, a decrepit old widow
lady, for the recovery of the value of a note
which she had purchased with the services
of her minor son as a substitute for a
warden of the State, belonging to the ever to
be remembered "Reserves," familiarly known
by the nickname of "Preserves," and which
her correspondent, saw the last parting of
at the entry city of Seaboard, described by
your querulous correspondent of A. S. now
of the Columbus Index, as a town with no
street, where goats and hogs were fattened
for the freedom of the city to the everlasting
annoyance of bipeds generally.

But to our case, the old lady's title to
the note was proved as recognized through-
out the period when the "Reserves" were
importuning themselves in the field, but
while her son was at home on sick leave,
just before "the bottom dropped out of the
Confederacy," one Holston, whom she
had an inordinate passion for swapping notes
without the fear of God or man before his
eyes, or any apprehension of conscript catch-
ers being about, deliberately rode up to old
Mrs. Walker's to trade with her youthful
warrior son for the Confederate substitute
note. The old lady protested vehemently
against it, and notified Holston that the
note was her property and not her son's,
and that if he traded for the substitute
she would take it away from him by law, on
the other hand, young Walker having claimed
the note and trade the note, he would, re-
solving for it a ten in "Confed" and a disin-
clined specimen of that humble animal which
is noted for the prodigious length of his ears
and his unapproachable braying, thus swar-
ping himself completely away from the case.

But there the matter did not stop, the
old lady was as good as her word, she walked
seventeen miles to Kosciusko, employed
counsel and began proceedings by taking
out a warrant for her note, and pursued it
to Kilmory, to whom Holston was under
obligation, it for another note. Mr. Kim-
brough had sent the note off with his wag-
on, the old lady told him that she had to
have her note and served the notice upon
him to that effect, not knowing as
much of law as she would have been led to
believe. Kimbrough thought the easiest way
to get out of the scrape was to take "Hol-
ston's" choice, and swap back with Holston,
and let the latter fight it out with Mrs.
Walker, which he did; but the Holston was
swamped again immediately just as quick as
it fell in Holston's hands; but the old lady's
counsel would not recognize that arrange-
ment; so Mrs. Walker's note not being forth-
coming, and Holston's purse not being plenti-
ful with greenbacks, Kimbrough was under
obligation to go to the County Court, and
before the County Court, and \$100 recovered
from him as the value of the note. Kim-
brough appealed to the Circuit Court. Here
again the jury not only affirmed the decision
of the lower court, but increased the sum
demanded to \$175. With the County Court
fees, &c., Kimbrough is out fully \$50 in
greenbacks for one Confederate note. Pretty
well sold, you will say. Turner for the
prosecution. Niles for the defense. "Here's
your male."

The three weeks of our term of the Circuit
Court closed to-day. A larger docket was
disposed of than at any former term, and
still much business is continued to the next
term. The people got completely worn out
with seeing a stage of coaches, whether in
our town continues lively as a marriage
bell; by the by, speaking of marriages brings
to mind one of the customs of this town, dating
back many years; it is this: to give a
complimentary ball to every one of its worth-
y citizens who marry, whether the inter-
esting event in one's life takes place at
home or abroad. So fond are the Koscusko
people of dancing that, under one pretext and
another, they have dancing parties from one
to three times a week. The Chronicle says
the children here take it like fish to swim-
ing. Cotton is suffering from the worms at
last. It is opening rapidly, and
preparations making for the gathering of all
that is made. The crop will be light.

FRED DOUGLASS AND THE MULATTO
CONVENTION.—In a speech at Roches-
ter a few evenings since, Fred Doug-
lass gave the following account of his
experience at Philadelphia:

On reaching Philadelphia I met the
brave Theodore Tilton, and that man
of brains and eloquence, and genius,
like his master, was not ashamed to
call a black man his brother. He took
me by the arm, and we marched in
that grand procession together. Arrived
at the Convention, the first man I
met was Gen. Carl Schurz, and the
second was Gen. Butler. They both
took me cordially by the hand—and
that everybody recognized me. All
the difficulty was over at once.

Spicy breath, teeth white and sparkling,
Fragrant Sordosty secures;
Ladies, can you be so reckless
As to fail to make these yours?

Since Bennett of the New York
Herald turned over to the Radicals he
has been highly honored. He has been
invited to present a stand of colors to
one of the new militia negro regiments
and is now busily engaged preparing
his oration for the occasion.

THE IMPROVEMENT.—That the Presi-
dent will be impeached is still
but little doubt; and the impeach-
ment will be sustained and the
decision of his trials enforced, he him-
self turned out of office, and a loyal
man put in his place.—Brownlow's
Whig.

NO COURT IN DAVIS COUNTY.—The
Liberty Advocate states that Judge
Hancock did not hold his regular court
for Davis county last week, in conse-
quence of a general "burst up" among
the officers. Just on the eve of Court,
the Sheriff and Clerk resigned, leaving
the county without any officers.

DON'T SLIGHT YOUR TEETH.—Re-
member that upon their labor the health of
the stomach depends. Keep them perfect,
and in order to do so, manipulate them with
a brush, dipped in the Fragrant Sordosty,
once or twice a day.

"DON'T BE FOOLISH."—You can make Six
Dollars from Fifty Cents. Call and examine
an invention urgently needed by everybody.
Or a sample sent free by mail for 50 cents, that
retails easily for \$6, by R. L. Walcott, 179
Chatham square, New York, aug21wly.

PORT GIBSON
COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,
A College for Young Ladies.
WITH A PREPARATORY AND PRI-
mary School. In successful operation
for Thirty-Eight years.

FACULTY:
A. J. WRIGHT, A. M., President of Faculty.
Mrs. A. A. WRIGHT, Principal.
Rev. J. A. B. JONES.
Rev. CORRYDON CHAMBERLAIN.
Mrs. MARIE M. DWIGHT.
Miss ANNA M. ROSS.

Boarders are under special charge of the
Lady Principal. They furnish their own bed-
clothing.
English tuition, with board, \$85 per quar-
ter, payable in advance.
For circulars and particulars, apply to
A. J. WRIGHT,
D. D. HUMPHREYS, President Board of
Trustees.

JOHNSON & HOLDEN,
Front Street Opposite the Depot,
ENTERPRISE, MISS.

HAVE on hand a very large assortment, and of
fine for sale at the lowest Cash prices.

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS
CAPS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
IRON &c.

Carpenter's Tools,
SADDLERY, OATS, CORN AND BACON

Shingles and Lumber can be delivered at a few
days notice.
We are also prepared to receive all kinds of pro-
duce on consignment to which prompt attention
will be given. March 20

EMERY & BRO.'S PATENT COTTON GINS
AND

CONDENSERS.
THESE GINS AND CONDENSERS, con-
tain many valuable improvements, not
hitherto used in the South.

They are portable, and can be used either
with or without any building.
The Cotton is delivered from the Condenser,
as fast as ginned, in a shed as thick as a bat,
free from the dust and dirt that usually dis-
charges with the lint by the old process of gin-
ning.
These gins are capable of turning out more
and better cleaned ginned cotton per day, with
the same amount of power, without injury to
the staple, than any other now in use.
They are so constructed as to be used either
With or without the Condenser, as desired.
A PORTABLE PRESS
Is also connected with the Gin, on the Lever
or other style, differing entirely from the old plan,
so that a bale of 500 lbs. can be compressed by
hand.
They are cheaper and more convenient than
any other, as they can be moved at pleasure
from one plantation to another.
A 70 saw Gin complete, with Condenser and
Press, can be delivered at any point for about
\$600, a 30 saw Gin for about \$300.
These Gins vary from 20 to 100 saws, and ac-
cording to capacity, are fully warranted to turn
out from 2 to 10 bales per day.
For further particulars address,
NORTHMER & BAKER, Agents,
Crystal Springs, Miss.
ED. AGENTS to sell, wanted throughout the
State, sept12wly

DR. NASH AND HIS INFIRMARY.
THE UNDESIGNED, CITIZENS
of Magnolia, Pike county, Miss., take
great pleasure in informing all persons in-
terested in Cancer, Scrofula, Gout, Rheu-
matism, Sore Legs, Palsy, Ulcers, or Skin Disease,
to call on Dr. A. NASH, at his Infirmary,
Magnolia, Miss., where they will find a cer-
tain cure. We know of a certainty that he has
cured a number of the worst cases of Cancer,
Gout, Sore Leg, Wens, &c., that we ever saw
on living men. He has quite a number of
cases of the same character that are desperate,
that he is treating at this time with every pros-
pect of success. We voluntarily give this no-
tice to the afflicted, as an act of justice and cor-
dially recommend Dr. Nash as an experienced
physician, and a certain cure for the above
named diseases.

E. M. BEE, A. HILLER,
DANIEL M. POIND, A. H. PREWITT,
J. W. DODD, H. CHITTENDEN,
W. E. CORTYER, S. W. BAIN,
J. C. COOK, T. W. MAUDMAN,
E. J. QUINN, H. BUCKING,
J. W. WILSON, CRACK H. FRY,
THOMAS NEWMAN, W. H. JOHNSON,
ELLIS ROBERTS, J. B. BROOKS,
SAM NEWMAN, ROBERT JOHNSON,
aug23wly

Sheriff's Sale.
George W. Grant, Ex-
vs.
Vendit Exponas.

BY virtue of the above stated writ to me
directed from the office of the Clerk of the
Circuit Court for the First District of Hinds
county, Miss., I will on MONDAY, the 30th
day of November next, sell at Public Auction,
to the highest bidder for cash, within the hours
prescribed by law, in front of the City Hall, in
Jackson, the following described property, viz:
The N. W. 1/4, 28 1/2, and S. W. 1/4, and W. 1/4
NW 1/4, sec. 15, and 1/2 acre in the NW 1/4, sec.
24, all in Township 6, Range One East, lying
within the Hinds county, Miss., which was
levied upon as the property of defendant, Wm. P.
Garland, and will be sold to satisfy the
above stated case and all costs of this sale.

S. B. THOMAS,
Sept 2wly
J. A. BRANDEMAN, E. H. ADAMS,
J. A. BRANDEMAN & CO.,
546 & 558 MAGAZINE STREET,
(Corner St. Andrew street).
NEW ORLEANS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
In Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS.

possess peculiar facilities for buying Goods
cheap, which enables them to sell BELOW
MARKET PRICES.
N. B.—Orders solicited, to which special at-
tention will be given. sept26wly

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,
DRAGGERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery,
Housekeeping Goods,
Nails, Spikes,
White Lead, Paints,
Oil, Window Glass,
&c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—
Doors, Glazed Sash,
Blinds, and Wood Mouldings,
Carpenters, Joiners,
Blacksmiths, Machinists,
Coopers, and other
MECHANICAL TOOLS.
ODD FELLOWS HALL, ROYAL STREET,
Mobile, Ala.,
Sept 24 1865, 417

FURNITURE
Price Reduced 20 Per Cent.
AT
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S
57 & 59 Bowery & 65 Chrystie St.
NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Rosewood Parlor
AND
CHAMBER FURNITURE

MAHOAGNY, Walnut and Tulip Wood
Parlor Furniture, French Oil Finish,
sideboards and Extension Tables, Spring and
Hair Mattresses, Cottage and Chamber Sets,
Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Canopy and Victo-
rian Bedsteads, for the Southern Trade.
We keep the largest variety of any house in
the Union, and defy competition.
All goods guaranteed as represented, sell by wly

WINER'S
CANADIAN
VERMIFUGE
A CERTAIN
REMEDY FOR WORMS.

WINER'S
CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,
SAVES THE CHILDREN.

WINER'S
CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,
COURT TO BE IN ALL NURSERIES.

WINER'S
CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,
IS THE DELIGHT OF MOTHERS.

WINER'S
CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,
DESTROYS WORMS AT ONCE.

WINER'S
CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,
THE DELIGHT OF NURSES.

WINER'S
CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,
THE ONLY THING THAT CAN BE RELIED ON
TO EXTERMINATE WORMS.

WINER'S
CANADIAN VERMIFUGE,
FOR EXPELLING WORMS.

Remember it is the only thing that can be depended
on. It has had years of trial and has always been
found to give joy by the offering. Be sure and ask for
Winer's Canadian Vermifuge.
For sale by all druggists and by
T. W. WILKINSON, Sole Proprietor,
33 Bienville St.,
NEW ORLEANS
mar23wly

FASSMAN'S PATENT IRON TIES!!
For Cotton Bales.
UNITED STATES PATENT, APRIL, 1863.

Remember it is the only thing that can be depended
on. It has had years of trial and has always been
found to give joy by the offering. Be sure and ask for
Winer's Canadian Vermifuge.
For sale by all druggists and by
T. W. WILKINSON, Sole Proprietor,
33 Bienville St.,
NEW ORLEANS
mar23wly

THE above represents three of the
Batten and three of the Buckle Tie as they ap-
pear as a bale of cotton.

The hoop for the batten is punched with two
holes at each end, and the batten is inserted in
the holes at the other. The batten has
only to be drawn tight, the holes in the two ends
to be brought together, the two hole end on top,
and the batten inserted. Our batten will answer,
but it is better to insert two.

With the Buckle Tie, one end of the hoop is fas-
tened to one corner of the Buckle, the other end is
inserted in the other corner, and simply drawn
through it under the other end as long as there is
any slack. A bit on the buckle holds it securely to
its place.

The hoop is painted to prevent rust, and cut in
lengths of 10, 15 and 20 feet. Ten feet are most ge-
nerally used, but 15 and 20 are sometimes required
for large bales. The buckles are fastened to the
hoops, the batten will be put up in small boxes.
The Weight is About 10 Pounds to the Bale of
Cotton.

The advantages of iron over rope for baling cotton
are now universally acknowledged. It holds the
bale in a much smaller compass; is applied and fas-
tened with as much facility, both in the country
pressing and the re-compressing at the sea port;
insures immensely the risk from fire; is stronger,
and its strength is not impaired by time and ex-
posure in that of rope. This last advantage has
been at length fully demonstrated by the fact that
bales of cotton have been broken up by the rot-
ting and breaking of rope, which could have been
prevented if iron hoops had been used. In addition
to this it can be furnished cheaper than rope. The
disengagement of labor in the large growing States
has reduced the supply of hemp to such an extent
as to cause prices to rise unreasonably high; in-
stead of a sufficient supply for baling a moderate cotton crop,
cannot be relied on at any price.

I have arranged for the importation of a large
quantity of the best English iron, and have made
arrangements with Messrs. Chambers & Loring for
the sale and delivery of my Ties.

The undersigned, Fire Wardens and Fire Insur-
ance of the New Orleans Insurance Companies, are
of opinion that the Iron Tie affords greater protection
against loss in case of fire than the old style of baling
with rope.
J. THURMOND, Fire Warden,
J. H. ADAMS, Fire Inspector.

I concur in the above, ALFRED BELA NOER,
Ex-City Engineer, Fire Department.
BUT REFUSE NEW ORLEANS, July 7, 1868.
H. FARMAN, Esq., Orleans Cotton Press
Sole Agent for the Iron Tie in Louisiana.
See in January last, Free Press from your Press 1000
bales of cotton, of which about 250 were re-com-
pressed and baled with your new "Iron Tie." I
can safely affirm that the cotton so baled was re-
ceived in better order than that generally comes from
the Presses, that it showed better, and enabled the
ship to carry more than on any previous voyage.
The cotton when discharged from the ship in
Liverpool, was in better order than the rope baled
cotton. It is highly preferable for a ground tier, as
dangerous from the ballast has no effect upon it, for
it is well known by general use that damp iron will
rot the rope. I can cordially recommend your
"Iron Tie" as a safe and reliable method of baling
cotton, and carefully watched both in loading and dis-
charging.

I am Sir, Yours Respectfully,
JOHN HOWARD, Master.

CHAMBERS & LORING,
Cotton Factors, Agents for Fassman's Iron Tie
and Batten, in England, Europe and India,
No. 61 Cannon Street
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